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out swimming. There are two bridges for the public roads and one railroad bridge. At each of these crossings guards are placed, and no one is permitted to pass unless he can establish the fact that he has not been in the yellow-fever neighborhood. It is possible for one to get across the river by swimming, but very few would ever attempt it, and before they could reach their destination, dodging through the thick undergrowth, the five days would elapse and the danger would have passed. In the lower part of the county the little hamlet of Encinal is located. This is under Doctor Williams's jurisdiction.

There are two dirt roads entering the county here, both of which are strongly guarded. All of the contiguous counties have adopted the same measures that Lasalle has. Along the line of the International Great Northern road are a number of little hamlets, the best of which being a very small affair, peopled mostly—say fully two-thirds—by Mexicans. Each place has established its own quarantine, and positively refuses to permit anyone from the south to come in. No one comes in unless he bears the inevitable health certificate. A great number of the Americans left these towns for their ranches when the fever was first announced. In Cotulla, for instance, fully two-thirds of the white population either took the train for the north or went to the ranches.

On October 5 (this morning), not being able to enter any of the towns between Cotulla and this place, coming from the south, I returned to San Antonio, which is really the key to the situation. If no fever gets here, then there is no danger to the country north or east, providing, of course, that none has been already carried by the exodus from Laredo.

The country south is one of magnificent distances, the ranches being from 5 to 30 miles apart, and each one is a principality unto itself, with its own little shotgun quarantine. There is, of course, a little danger of the disease getting on some of the large ranches near Laredo, from the fact that quite a number of Mexicans come north at this season to pick cotton and some one might slip on a ranch and be hidden by his friends.

I reached San Antonio this afternoon and called on Dr. Berry, the president of the board of health. He reports everything quiet and no rumors of any kind.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. PURNELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

GEORGIA—Augusta.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 42,441. Total number of deaths, 67—white 27, colored 40—including enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Columbus.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 28, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Macon.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 28,000—white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 25—white 13, colored 12—including 4 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria.*—Month of September, 1903. United States census population of 1900, 56,100. Total number of deaths, 57, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Rockford.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including 3 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Des Moines.*—Month ended October 3, 1903. Estimated population, 80,000. Number of deaths, 48; no deaths from contagious diseases.

Dubuque.—Two weeks ended September 26, 1903. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 26. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Ottumwa.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 11, including 1 from enteric fever.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland.*—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including enteric fever 3, and 1 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton.*—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 37,794. Total number of deaths, 38, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended October 3, 1903, from 82 observers, indicate that pneumonia and erysipelas were more prevalent, and intermittent fever, meningitis, and remittent fever were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 6 places, measles at 8, whooping cough at 13, smallpox at 34, diphtheria at 38, scarlet fever at 58, enteric fever at 93, and phthisis pulmonalis at 227 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona.*—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including 3 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena.*—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 13,000. No deaths reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord.*—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Franklin.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 9, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of August, 1903, from 156 cities, towns, and villages having an

aggregate population of 7,910,000, show a total of 10,435 deaths, including diphtheria 157, enteric fever 141, measles 49, scarlet fever 50, whooping cough 82, and 1,025 from tuberculosis.

Peekskill.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 22, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—Cleveland.—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 420,000. Total number of deaths, 544, including diphtheria 12, enteric fever 42, and 38 from tuberculosis.

East Liverpool.—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 16. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Month of September, 1903: Total number of deaths, 16, including enteric fever 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Columbia.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 13,500. Total number of deaths, 21, including 3 from tuberculosis.

Dunmore.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 7.

UTAH—Ogden.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 12, including 1 from enteric fever.

VIRGINIA—Lynchburg.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including enteric fever 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 315,000. Total number of deaths, 327, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 4, whooping cough 2, and 35 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., October 10, 1903.

Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended October 10, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	From.	Number aliens.
Oct. 5	Salvatore Di Giorgio	Port Antonio	1
8	Brandenburg	Bremen	1,527
	Total.....		1,528

BERTRAM N. STUMP, *Acting Commissioner.*